

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

VOL. XII—NO. 33

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1950

WHOLE NO. 601

Rice to Tour Area in Race For Assembly

George L. Rice, secretary of Monterey Culinary-Bartenders Union 483, said last week that he will make an extensive tour of the district in his campaign for election to the State Senate from San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties.

Rice has filed his papers for the election, cross-filing on the Democratic and Republican party ballots. He opposes James Silliman, incumbent, who also has cross-filed.

Widespread support has been gained by Rice since he announced his candidacy recently. He is naming committees now to assist in his campaign, and has selected John Runner, San Luis Obispo attorney, as chairman for the campaign in that county. Monterey County chairman has not yet been designated.

Endorsements have been won by Rice from the following:

United Democrats of Monterey County, Democratic Club of San Luis Obispo, Democratic Central Committee of San Luis Obispo County, State Democratic Committee, Carmel Women's Democratic Club, Tri-Counties Labor League for Political Education (San Luis Obispo area), Monterey County LLPE, Monterey Peninsula LLPE, and a number of individual unions.

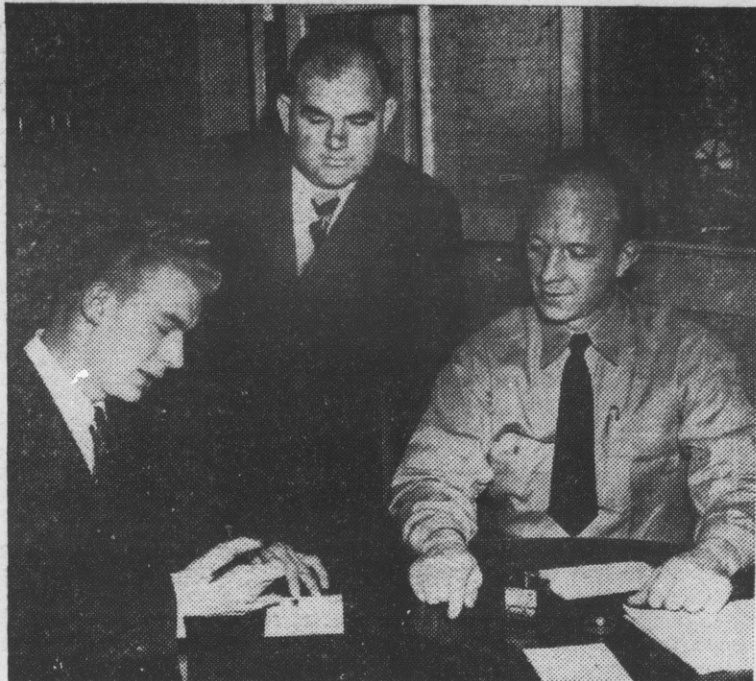
Permanente Pact Talks Scheduled

First actual negotiations for a new contract covering Permanente Metals Corp. holdings at Moss Landing, Natividad and Monte Vista, near Los Altos, are to be started May 9, it was announced this week.

Otto E. Sargent, business manager of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council, said that all business agents of the unions affected by the master contractors would meet at 10:15 a.m. in the San Jose Labor Temple to select spokesmen and discuss contract matters. Meeting with company representatives will be at 1:30 p.m. at Hotel DeAnza, San Jose.



TIPSTERS ON TIPS—A Washington waitress, Imogene Wright, gets ready to testify before the Senate finance committee, which is trying to figure out how social security taxes are to be assessed against tips.



FOR POLITICAL ACTION—Pres. Roy Renoud of the Portland (Ore.) Central Labor Council looks on while his younger brother, just turned 21, puts his name on a voting registration card. Newly elected to the top local AFL post, Renoud is a leader in the labor-backed non-partisan drive to register all eligible voters in the area.

Home Ownership Helps Democracy Become Stronger

Russell Long (D., La.) asked his fellow Senators during debate of the cooperative housing bill:

"Since when . . . it is socialism to help the people who live in an apartment building to own it, any more than it would be socialism to help people own their own homes?"

"Is it un-American to help people to acquire a proprietary interest in their own domicile? The American ideal certainly does not contemplate America as a nation of tenants paying higher rents than they can afford."

"When a man owns his home, or when he owns his share of his apartment building, he has a stake in our system of private property. He is then willing to defend the right of private property because he owns some of it."

"When we promote the concept of home ownership we strengthen our democracy."

Radio Executives Get Big Pensions

Detroit—Auto workers on strike for \$1200 a year pensions, including social security benefits, are contemplating the pensions Columbia Broadcasting System executives will enjoy when they are too old to work, too young to die.

Chairman Wm. S. Paley of CBS will get \$30,300 a year when he can't crawl to the timeclock any more. CBS paid into the special pension fund \$17,604.79 for Paley last year. Pres. Frank Stanton's pension after he no longer can produce the standard output will be \$31,740 a year.

Figures are from the CBS proxy statement required by the securities and exchange commission.

Hollister Cafe Now Fully Union

John Ziebert, a cook and member of Salinas Culinary Alliance 467, has purchased Walt's Cafe in Hollister, changed the name of the house to the Beverly Cafe, and has announced that he will operate the place on a strictly union basis.

According to Bertha A. Boles, union secretary, the new owner will sign a union agreement and employ only union members.

Register—then vote for the men who will guard your freedom.

TEMO CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS NOW UNDER WAY

Efforts to gain new contracts in several divisions have been opened by General Teamsters Union 890 of Monterey County, according to Peter A. Andrade, union secretary-treasurer.

Included in the contracts being studied are those covering the fluid milk industry, produce, shook, canning, freezing, dehydration and fresh vegetable packing, food sales, ice, long and short line, shop and beverage industries.

Many members of Local 890 have donated blood recently during visits of the mobile blood bank unit in Salinas. The union keeps its members supplied with blood for transfusions through its own blood bank program.

Local 890 has started a news letter publication to members on a monthly basis, augmenting the Teamster Union's Bay Area publication, Teamster Report, also a monthly.

PRISON WORK DUE TO START

Union laborers and carpenters were expected to be called to Soledad this week to start work on the \$800,000 new prison project, part of the State's medium security prison system, union officials said.

Bus. Agts. Harvey Baldwin of Carpenters 925 and J. B. McGinley of Laborers 272 said they had received information that the project was due to start, weather conditions permitting. Contracting firm is R. Peterson & Son, of Fresno.

Culinary-Barmen Start on Contract

Negotiations were to be started on Monday of this week for the new contract covering members of Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Union 483 of Monterey, Secretary George L. Rice announced.

Representatives of employer associations and of the union were to exchange views on the agreement in the first meeting. The union asks general increases, including a 5-day work week.

Two banking firms, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the 1st Natl. Bank, have direct interests in companies with assets of about \$40 billion.

RESERVATIONS POUR IN FOR MASS GRADUATION OF APPRENTICES HERE

Nearly 200 reservations for the dinner and mass graduation for apprentices of AFL crafts in Monterey County, set for Friday night, April 28, at Mission Ranch, Carmel, it was announced by Carl Lara, secretary of the Master Joint Apprentice Committee.

The committee in charge was informed last week that Governor Warren, invited to attend, would be unable to be present. Another prominent speaker will be arranged, along with Archie Mooney, chief of the State Division of Apprenticeship Training, Lara said.

Lara, secretary of Salinas Painters Union 1104, declared that more than 100 apprentices would receive certificates of completion at the ceremonies, which are a part of the California Apprenticeship Council convention at Mission Ranch that weekend.

Program for the ceremonies has been approved by the master committee and finances from various unions to defray costs of the evening have been coming in well, Lara said. Any funds over actual costs will be returned to unions on a pro rata basis, he added.

The county apprentice committee, informed that Earle Meyer, Salinas area apprentice director for the State, may be shifted to some other area due to government cutbacks in personnel, has written to Mooney asking that Meyer be retained.

Communications point out the excellent work by Meyer in the Salinas apprentice programs, according to Lara.

SUMMER FISH PACK EXPECTED SHORTLY

Officials of Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union announced last week that certain of the plants along famed Cannery Row are making plans now for some summer activity, weather and fish supply allowing.

One plant, Hovden's, reportedly will truck in mackerel for packing. No squid has been caught as yet, due to adverse weather, it was reported.

Political candidates don't care whether you're a nice fellow. What they want to know is: Are you registered and qualified to vote.

Paint-up Week Plans Started; Parade Studied

Members of the Salinas "Paint-up, Fix-up, Clean-up Campaign," to be scheduled during a week which will be designated later, met last week to lay preliminary plans for the drive, according to Carl Lara, secretary of Painters Union 1104 and member of the committee.

This year's plans call for members of Local 1104 to paint free of charge some building of a civic group or other worthy organization which is selected by the committee. A parade may be held through Salinas to the building as a part of the advertising program for the clean-up effort. Further plans will be laid by the committee at future meetings.

McIntyre Painting Service of Salinas has started work of painting the new medical building in Monterey Park area south of Salinas, Lara said.

Another union painter has been called for by Stone & Webster, contractors, for work on the PG&E plant.

Lara was in San Francisco last week to attend a meeting in regard Permanente Metals Corp. holdings at Natividad, where unions are protesting that the moving of a quarry is new construction, rather than maintenance, and therefore should be paid for at construction rates.

Baldwin Boy Okay

Marvin Baldwin, 10-year-old son of Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Salinas Carpenters Union 925, was reported greatly improved this week after suffering a severe blow on the head when hit by a baseball bat while playing. The boy was back in school this week, it was said.



STUDENTS STRIKE—No Scalzi, No School, proclaim placards carried by these Yorkville, O., high school students as they struck against a Board of Education attempt to oust school Supt. Philip R. Scalzi. Asked to resign by the board, Scalzi refused.

Salinas Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office: Cecil Bradford, 896 Bellomy Ave., Santa Clara, phone AXminster 6-3625; office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYPress 3-7537.

BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8 p.m. Pres., J. N. Butler, Jr., 416 Monterey St., phone 4-0; Sec. Treas., N. H. Freeman, 36 W. Alisal St., phone 9782.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Bus. Agt., Al J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633. Pres., Virgil K. Knight, office 117 Pajaro St. Phone 4633.

BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 1st Monday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Clark Bannert, 1209 1st Ave., phone 2-0720. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtwright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYPress 5-3849. Hollister-Gilroy Officers: Pres., Richard Santa, 122 Vine St., Hollister, phone 392; Rec. Sec., Harold Johnson, Rte. 2, Box 139, Hollister, phone 43F5.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary & Legislative Representative, 810 David Hewes Bldg., 995 Market St., San Francisco 3; phone SUTter 1-2838. District Vice-President, Thomas A. Small, office 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo; phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall. Pres., Tom Mill; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716. Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 1422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall. Pres., Floyd Hill; Sec., A. W. Reiger, 411 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 684W; office phone 197.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Herbert Nelson, 32 Paloma St., phone 5187; sec. Mrs. Frank Wenzinger, 146 Alton Rd., phone 21156; Bus. Agt., Mrs. Lewis Ball, 140 Linden St., phone 4603. Office at Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main, phone 9293.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)—Salinas—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Carl Lara; Sec. Treas., Garold Miller, office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meets 2nd Monday at 2:30 p.m. and 4th Monday at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Alan Meeks; Sec., Bertha Boles. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

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DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., Louis Vistalli, 664 Terrace St.; Sec. Treas., Josephine Jones, 674 E. Market, phone 2-0871; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesdays; Executive Board, 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Alvin Esser, Baldwin Trailer Court, phone 2-3273. Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Karl E. Ozols, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-2886.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesdays, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville Labor Temples, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christensen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYPress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 15th St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS & FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO AND MOSS LANDING BAY AREAS—Sec. Treas., Geo. Issel, office 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif., phone BEacon 5-0852; Asst. Sec., Bill Gray, 16th and Scapp St., San Francisco, phone MArket 1-4958. Branch Agt., Ronald Schaeffer, Moss Landing, phone Castroville 6572.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467—Meets 2nd Wednesdays 2 p.m. at Labor Temple. Pres., Bertha A. Boles, phone 6209; Sec., A. J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

LABORERS 272—Meets 2nd Monday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Torra, phone 6777. Bus. Agt., J. B. McGinley, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4620. Sec. Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, phone 9223.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skeeves, 1514 2nd Ave., Sec. Treas., Grace MacRessie, 55-1st Ave., Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824—Meets 1st Tuesday; Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Norman F. Kephart, 133 Avis Court. Fin. Sec., L. W. Parker, 1429 Wren St., phone Salinas 9494.

PAINTERS 1104B—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., John J. Warburton, 102 1/2 Conley, phone 3169. Rec. Sec., Peter Greco, 38 Marion, phone 2-1509. Fin. Sec. & Bus. Rep., Carl Lara, 27A McGinley Way, phone 8544; office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6763.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Nicholas Christner, 502 Lincoln; Sec. and Bus. Agt., C. R. Pendergrass, 210 Dennis, phone 2-1553.

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Salinas Moss Hall, 7:30 p.m.; (Ex. Board meets every Tuesday, 7 p.m.) Pres., Carl Littvin; Fin. and Rec. Sec., John W. Drew; Bus. Agt., E. R. Arbuckle. Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-3517.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1045—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Elmer W. Gipe, 1236 Circle Dr., phone 6102; Sec., H. C. Schielke, 636 El Camino Real No., phone 7080.

PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Ass'ts. Union)—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard, 950 Colton, Monterey; Sec., R. Meders, 151 Torro Ave., Salinas.

RETAIL CLERKS 839—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Charles Smith, Box 703, Monterey; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Garold F. Miller, 831 Beach St., Salinas, phone 2-3366. Office at 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec. Treas., John Murphy, 616 Elm St., Rt. 1, Monterey.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alcorn, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 782; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenbower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call. Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West St., Salinas; Sec. Treas., W. P. Karach, 20 Natividad Rd., Salinas, phone 2-2691.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Firemen's Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Hughes, Spreckels. Sec. Treas., Robert S. MacRessie, Spreckels, phone 3064. Rec. Sec., Louis Ferreira.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets on call. Sec. Fred Clayton, 70 Robley Road, Corral de Tierra, Salinas, Phone 3045.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P.O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

TYPOGRAPHICAL 543—Meets last Sunday of month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., D. R. Harrison. Sec. Treas., A. C. Davis, 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, phone 959.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Salinas High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 247 Paloma; Sec., Peeter A. Andrade; Bus. Agt., Wm. G. Kenyon, phone 2-0497. Office, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 5743.

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Yep, Labor Is A Monopoly

The charge that organized labor is becoming monopolistic and therefore needs the same type of regulation that is supposed to govern large corporations, is ridiculous, though partly true. The monopolistic tendencies of LABOR are becoming terrible. To cite only a few of the things in life over which LABOR exercises a complete monopoly will be interesting.

Labor has a complete monopoly on all the ramshackle houses in the slums of all great cities. Those having only reasonable wealth would consider living in such shacks abominable. Labor MUST live in these slums because of the inadequate wages they receive from greedy, wealthy employers.

Labor has a complete monopoly on every room in the poorhouses of our nation. Labor toils hard to eke out an existence and to accumulate profit for the absentee wealthy owners in industry who own their jobs. Labor is too old to toil after the age of 50, then a very benevolent society gives labor an alms house to share with none other except those who have earned their living by the sweat of their brow and who have been beaten badly by the machine.

Labor has a complete monopoly in finding it impossible to give all of their children a university education. Usually Mary has to go to work in the factory and John has to take a job in the mines so that Mother can have a few extra dollars to keep the little home together.

Labor has a complete monopoly, when ill, on the wards in too many unkempt city hospitals. The wealthy go to private institutions with trained nurses constantly at their beck and call.

Labor, especially black labor, has a complete monopoly on ignorance because their white "masters" still refuse to furnish universities or schools for them to attend in some of our sovereign states.

Labor has nearly a complete monopoly on the right to go to war, to fight and die to save the world until the next generation of workers can develop so that another war can be fought and won.

Labor has a complete monopoly to suffer and to die for lack of proper medical attention because of the high fees of professional physicians. A trip to the good doctor's office EVERY DAY at a cost of \$3 a throw strains the purse strings too greatly and so poor Mom just suffers it out and too often her reward is a shroud.

Labor has a complete monopoly on job fear and debt; a complete monopoly on a million rattling "tin lizzies" that will be paid for at the end of three years if not attached because a few payments could not be made.

When this giant, LABOR, organized for the purpose of giving more schooling to the children, to keep them out of mines, mills and factories, to give them free textbooks, to give mothers pensions, old age and unemployment insurance, to provide the underprivileged with opportunities to lift their moral, social and intellectual status, then they are supposed to suffer with attempted crucifixion at the hands of modern Pontius Pilates of the ilk of the Daffy Tafts, the Joe Screwballs and the Heartless Hartleys.

The members of organized labor should not forget that even in adversity they must keep their faces to the sun and must keep their faith in God, with the additional fortification of bigger and stronger unions based upon justice, equality and the brotherhood of man.—The Butcher Workman.

Subsidies

"... Is it wrong for the farmer to accept a price support subsidy for producing the most essential product of all—food—and right for the manufacturer to accept the subsidy of a Government air mail contract—or the publisher to accept the subsidy of postage concessions?"—Asst. Sec. of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson.

Fed. Quizzes Candidates

(State Fed. Release)

Candidates seeking election to federal and state office at the June primaries in California were this week advised to declare themselves on issues of import to the California Labor League for Political Education. Only candidates involved in state-wide elections were contacted for this purpose.

Questions to federal candidates touched on such issues as middle-income housing, ownership of farm labor camps, an FEPC, importation of foreign labor, and the Central Valley Project.

State candidates were quizzed on some 227 points, including the secondary boycott, the closed shop, unemployment insurance, pension policies, rent control, housing, and reapportionment of the State Senate.

All basic policies adopted in recent conventions of the California State Federation of Labor were included in the questionnaire sheets.

The pre-primary convention of the State Political League will be held in San Francisco, April 17, 18 and 19, for the purpose of endorsing candidates for the June 6 elections.

Real Estate Lobby Likes Subsidies for No One But Itself

Sometimes we wonder how real estate lobbyists can look themselves in the face when they shave each morning.

Although the real estate industry is building about 50 per cent of its houses with the aid of Government subsidies, it indignantly denounces subsidies every time they are proposed in the people's—and not solely the mortgage bankers'—interests.

The Reconstruction Finance Corp. is buying real estate mortgages at the rate of \$1 billion a year.

Real estate interests, bankers and other lenders are unloading their bad mortgages on the Government and keeping the good.

If that isn't subsidy, we're a real estate lobbyist!—(LLPE)

Truckers Gain

Washington—Some 215,000 trucking industry workers had their income increased last year because of new wage contracts and mileage allotments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Most of the drivers, helpers and other workers got raises of 10 cents an hour or more.

\$40 a Month Is Security?

Flash! The National Association of Manufacturers supports social security! But what kind? The 1935 brand—not the 1950 kind. That's about the best you could expect from the NAM.

Fifteen years ago the great majority of Americans realized the need for social security. But not the NAM.

So today, with characteristic speed, the NAM has caught up with the rest of the U. S. In testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, spokesmen for NAM say they no longer want to abolish the pension plan.

That means the NAM thinks a retired man and his wife can live on \$40 a month—the average benefit now available under social security.

So, you see, the NAM really hasn't changed much at all.—(LLPE.)

Why Doesn't Mason Like Record Votes On Social Security?

Rep. Noah Mason (R., Ill.) doesn't like the way democracy works—to the benefit of workers.

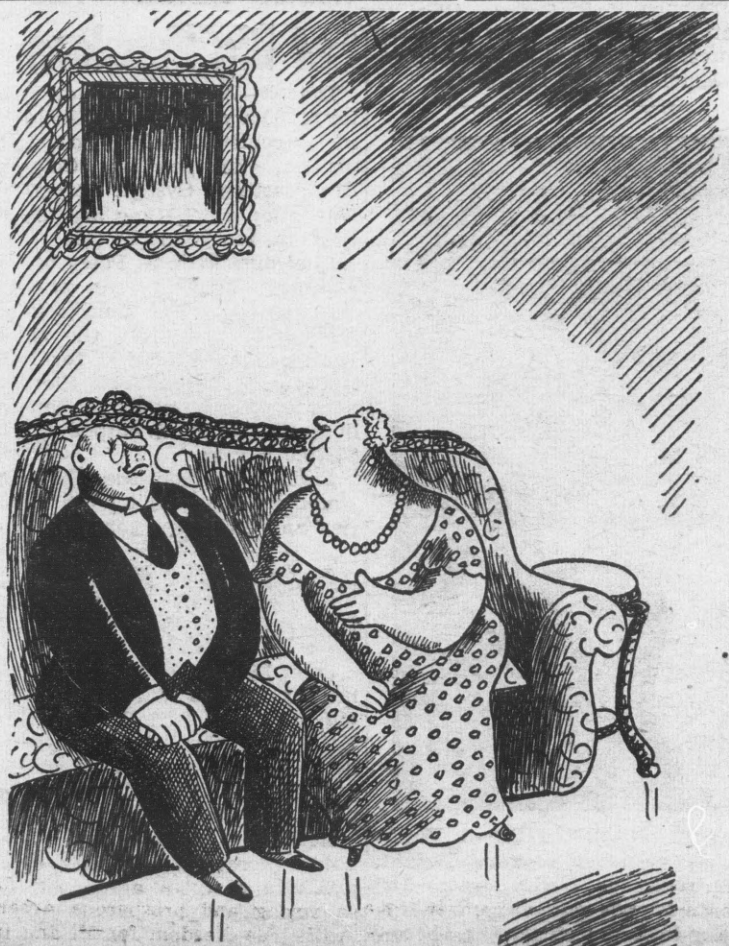
He told the Senate Finance Committee that the House never would have passed the strengthened social security bill last fall if the vote had been secret.

The measure adds 11 million persons to the social security rolls, increases old-age pensions from 50 to 150 per cent and increases Federal contributions to public assistance programs.

The vote was 333-14. So what Mason is saying is that at least 160 Representatives would have voted "nay" instead of "yea" had the vote been secret—which he obviously would have preferred.

This gives you an idea of what the gentleman from Illinois thinks of his fellow Congressmen.

—(LLPE)



WHAT IS THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM?

By JOSEPH D. KEENAN, Director, L.L.P.E.

The "American Free Enterprise System," What is it?

Every day I watch Congress in action, and every time I read a lobbyist's hand-out I become more confused. The radio and newspapers tell us that everything that our AFL stands for is going to destroy "free enterprise" and going to lead us to socialism if not communism.

Since the end of the war manufacturing, construction, sales and profits have boomed as never before. Business men never had it so good. Yet the big business boys aren't happy. The country is going from bad to worse. We must restore "free enterprise"—so they say.

Why aren't they happy? The only answer I can come up with is that they won't be happy until they and they alone can again dictate the rules of the game. Booming business and bonanza profits aren't enough to satisfy their souls. They also want unlimited power for its own sake as well.

In the good old days big business had that power. It elected the Congress. It named the President. It named the judges. The laws and the courts protected vested property rights first and human rights second. Unions were kept weak so that the companies had absolute power over the daily bread of their employees.

Don't be fooled by the babbling of the phony lobby fronts for big business. They aren't against government interference. They aren't against government subsidies. What they want is the "freedom" to conduct their "enterprise" in any manner they see fit and the public be damned. They want government interference to protect their arbitrary powers and not the constitutional rights of their employees.

They want the subsidies to go only to business in the form of land grants, mail subsidies, incentive taxes and outright gifts. What they object to is government services to farmers and social security payments to ordinary citizens.

They want strong unions made weak and weak unions non-existent. They want a Congress accountable to the few . . . not to the people and for the people. That's the "free enterprise" Big Business really yearns for.

Sometimes I thank God for the reactionary 80th Congress. It refreshed our memories of how things were in the "good old days." Think back . . . not very far . . . just to the 20's and 30's.

The "free enterprise" that the big business boys want to go back to is the freedom to employ their own private thugs and industrial spies, to fire and blackmail workers who join the union, to recruit boatloads of innocent immigrants to break down the wage standards and smash the unions.

They want to go back to the days of the Coal and Iron police and the Ford Servicemen. They want to go back to the day when the local police would wink their eyes at vigilantes who treated organizers to a tar-and-feather party. They want to go back to the days when judges were only too eager to issue an injunction to break a strike.

They want to go back to the days when the foreman could stand at the plant gate and take bids on jobs: Who will take 40 cents for this lathe hand job? Who will do it for 30 cents? And so on.

They want to go back to the open shop days of the American Plan with its fancy speed-ups and stop watch incentive plans. They want a few million unemployed . . . it makes for better "labor discipline."

If you think this sounds like the day dreams of a soap-box orator, dig out some records in your library. You don't have to go back to the Homestead Massacre of 1892. Just go back to the 1930's — to Harlan County, Ky.

In 1935, 60,000 people lived in Harlan County, 45,000 of them in company-owned towns under the absolute rule of the coal companies. The reign of terror in Harlan County between 1934 and 1938 reads like a horror story from be-

hind the iron curtain. The sheriff, the Commonwealth Attorney and the County Judge were all on the secret payroll of the coal companies. There were more than 300 deputy sheriffs paid and directed entirely by the coal companies as a private army.

These deputies along with company "thug gangs" kidnapped, dynamited, beat up and murdered in cold blood local citizens and union organizers in a wholesale manner. U. S. Steel Corporation owned every road, store, house and theatre in Lynch, Ky., the largest town in the county. The only police in Lynch were company thugs . . . the chief of police took his orders from company headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. Every constitutional right was violated. The companies were a law unto themselves . . . until passage of the Wagner Act. It was only this Act which brought about the world-shocking court trials and a union contract in 1938.

Harlan County was an extreme example of what was typical before the Wagner Act was passed. The rapid growth of union membership after 1937 proved beyond a doubt that employees wanted to join unions, but they feared to do so. They jumped when the Wagner Act gave them the chance. Trade union membership tripled between the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935 and our entry into World War II. From a low of less than three million in 1937 our membership in the AFL has jumped to almost eight million today.

American workers remember the "good old days" and don't want to go back. This has been shown dramatically by the 98 per cent vote for the union shop given by millions of workers since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

If 98 per cent of the workers agree that strong unions won't wreck our system, what else is there in our program that reactionaries object to?

We want old age and survivors insurance instead of the county farm and degrading charity.

We want a farm program that will keep farmers prosperous and good customers for city-made products upon which our jobs depend.

We want unemployment compensation, compensation against injuries on the job, health insurance . . . not charity.

We want every child to have an equal opportunity to a good education.

We want private competitive business . . . not monopoly or government ownership.

We want the civil rights of all citizens of every race, creed and color protected.

Is this a dangerous subversive program? Will it weaken our democracy, or will it make our country a more secure, prosperous and happy place in which to live?

Look back to 1933 or 1929 or 1922 or 1892. Do you want to go back? If you don't then there is no time to waste. There is something you can do about it.

First, get yourself and every member of your family registered to vote. Second, read your Congressman's voting record, not the newspaper headlines. Third, sign up to be a volunteer election worker in your local LLPE. Don't do it next week. Do it now.

And, last, vote in the primary, vote in the general election, and tell your friends to do the same. The other side may have the money, but we have the votes.

If all of us use our votes as good citizens, then we will have a strong and prosperous America with true freedom for all and true competitive enterprise operating for the prosperity and happiness of everybody.

Spring, Time To Fix Things

Shellac, available at any local paint store, is a valuable household aid. Those housewives and helpful husbands who used it during spring cleaning a year ago will find their annual chore that much easier this season.

To keep dirt from accumulating in corners, shellac the baseboards in your rooms. Not only will this make sweeping far easier, but it will make washing the baseboards a relatively simple task. Running a rag over their surface from time to time will do the job with energy expended kept at a minimum.

Applying shellac to the panel boards rimming your ceilings will act as a defense against the accumulation of ugly cobwebs. To keep the boards spic and span, tie a wet rag to the end of a broom handle and rub it around the edges of the ceiling.

You can also use shellac to fix those unsightly nicks and scratches which appear on furniture as a result of normal wear and tear. First darken them with wood stain until they are as close to the original color as possible; then apply white shellac to the scratches, one coat at a time until they are filled.

If the linoleum in your kitchen or bathroom is beginning to crack, run a strip of cellophane tape down the full length of the crack and then shellac the tape. The shellac coating will prevent dirt from seeping through and prevent tripping as well.

There are several other special uses for shellac—and many more will no doubt occur to you.

To keep your favorite cook book from staining, paint both covers with a thin coating of shellac. Once the book dries, a damp cloth will keep it clean.

You can prolong the life of an ordinary kitchen tray several times over by coating it with shellac. It will be much easier to keep clean. But that's not all. Spilled liquids will leave no odor on it.

To make your child's checkerboard far more durable, shellac it with a couple of coats. Give the same treatment to his cardboard puzzles and other board games. They'll look new for a much longer period.

Doctors Nuts With Fear

The American Medical Association and Rep. George Smathers (D., Fla.) ought to get together.

In a pamphlet, "The Voluntary Way Is the American Way," the AMA quotes Nikolai Lenin, first premier of Communist Russia, as saying, "Socialized medicine is the keystone of the arch of the Socialistic state."

Campaigning against Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Smathers declares that Lenin once said, "The best way to communize any country is to first socialize its medical profession."

Two things need to be pointed out:

1. Lenin never said what the AMA and Smathers attribute to him. The statements of the AMA and Smathers are deliberate falsehoods. We'll give a new stethoscope to the AMA and a Stetson hat (through which to talk) to Smathers if either of them can furnish proof that Lenin said any such thing about socialized medicine.

2. The AMA has joined the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other big business organizations in the attack against Pepper.

It's the same old trick: Say Lenin or Stalin believes in something. Then say it's awful because the Communists are for that thing.

By that sort of tortured reasoning we had all better stop eating. Communists believe in eating too, you know.—(LLPE.)

Barley is a very valuable and largely used agricultural product.

LABOR COUNCIL NOTES

Monterey County Central Labor Union, Salinas, California
GAROLD F. MILLER, Secretary

Last week's meeting of the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas was cancelled because it was Good Friday. The council will meet again in regular session on Friday night, April 14, at the Salinas Labor Temple, starting at 8 o'clock.

Business at recent meetings included:

Donation of \$25 to the American Red Cross drive was voted.

Tickets to the show, "King of Kings," which was shown last week as a "Holy Week" program were purchased.

Motion was adopted to show that the labor council publicly denies any allegation of CIO-FTA Local 78.

Opposition to State Assembly Bill 65, which would place a new tax on tobacco, was voted.

Opposition to use of migratory

farm labor was voted and protests were ordered sent to Governor Warren. State Department of Employment, State Department of Immigration, county supervisors and county sheriff.

Alfred Clark, secretary of Bar-tenders Union 545 of Salinas, has been nominated for council trustee, one year term.

The Central Labor Union is actively supporting the Salinas Chamber of Commerce Industrial Committee program, which includes:

Raising of funds for publicizing the county; survey and plans for attracting new industry into the area from Chular to Moss Landing; obtaining of statistics to determine what industries may be interested.

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EDITORIALS

HULLABALOO IN CONGRESS

In their over-zealous pursuit of anything, which they may take a notion to label seditious, the present red herring members of Congress seem to be degenerating into a gathering that is concerning itself chiefly with unsupported ballyhoo and smear campaigns against anybody in the employ of the government, particularly if they are democrats and are employed by or ever have been engaged to do any specific job for our state department over which President Truman has supervision.

For example, there are the sweeping and apparently unfounded charges of "Windbag" McCarthy who is disgracing Wisconsin, from whence he hails, by his promiscuous smears. Our U. S. Senate rushes immediately to the aid of this irresponsible noisemaker by appointing a special committee to investigate his charges. For several weeks the members of this committee have been wasting their time calling honored and trusted servants of our government on the carpet. About all that has come out of it is absolutely no evidence to support the charges, hence the sum total, thus far, of the entire investigation is that nothing has been proven against anybody, except to establish quite definitely that McCarthy really is the "Windbag" he has been nicknamed.

With an enormous mass of important business before Congress still unfinished or not even touched, there nevertheless are members of both houses who talk as if they want to continue to investigate the billingsgate being emitted by "Windbag" McCarthy. Their present conduct proves their unfitness to continue holding seats in our American Congress.

LIBEL AND PERJURY

Immunity against arrest is one of the prerogatives enjoyed by members of Congress. As a result those holding such positions in either house of our lawmaking body in Washington can say most anything they please and get away with it. It might be libelous or it might be, what under other circumstances would be classified as perjury, yet the perpetrator would be immune from prosecution.

In California we have had some exceedingly unpleasant experiences with perjured evidence used to railroad innocent people to the death chamber. There was the case of Tom Mooney in connection with which the two main witnesses, on whose perjured evidence, he was convicted, and would have been executed May 17, 1917, had not President Wilson intervened to prevent it. Yet the perjurers in that case were never convicted for their crime and Mooney remained in prison till 1938, when Governor Olson pardoned him, as one of his first acts after becoming governor.

Testimony of people who admit previous perjury seems to be welcome in our courts today, provided such witnesses supply the testimony wanted to convict somebody else, no matter how vigorously the accused protest their innocence of the charge. In the case of Tom Mooney all twelve of the jurymen who voted for his conviction later signed requests to the governor to pardon him, when they learned the evidence on which they had found him guilty was false. But Mooney remained in prison 22 years before he was freed.

PEOPLE MUST LEARN TO VOTE

In any democracy success or failure of government will be determined more largely by the intelligent understanding with which citizens cast their ballots than by any other one factor. It has been demonstrated again and again that when people really know and understand the issues involved the majority invariably vote right.

When the vote is exceedingly light the results are the most apt to be bad. What all this adds up to is that all citizens should take their right to vote seriously and endeavor to so vote as to produce results that are most beneficial to the majority of our people. This is a sacred duty that every man or woman owes not only to themselves but to every other member of their family, to say nothing of their friends and neighbors.

The coming primary election, which falls on June 6th is the time when candidates are nominated for county, state and national positions. By all means take part in and cast your vote in the primary. You will neglect a vital duty if you don't. Till that day comes inform yourself whom you should help to place on next November's ballot. Unless they are nominated now you cannot vote for them then.

Health Plan Big Success In Britain

(LLPE Release)

What are the facts about the British health program? Is it working? Are Britons getting good medical care? Is the service being abused? Can a person still choose his own doctor?

These questions—and many others—are answered in an article by Dr. James Howard Means, Jackson professor of clinical medicine in the Harvard Medical School and chief of medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital, in the March issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Dr. Means also is a past president of the American Association of Physicians and has written many books and more than 150 articles on medical subjects. He has been familiar with British medicine since 1913 and visited England last year.

At the outset Dr. Means says, "I hold no brief for or against the British National Health Service, but I firmly believe that information about its success or failure will ultimately prove to be of great value to us in our own country."

Here are some questions which workers are asking about the British program and the proposals for national health insurance in the United States, together with answers to them from Dr. Means's article:

Are British doctors opposed to the health program?

"Organized medicine in Britain... fought certain provisions of the National Health Service Act vigorously, but did not oppose its basic principles in any such uncompromising fashion as the American Medical Association has resisted any and all proposed legislation for a national health program here at home."

Would the British Conservative Party abolish the health program?

"In Britain... the health service being a fait accompli, I found it to be practically the unanimous opinion of all with whom I talked, doctor and layman alike, that it is here to stay..."

Can Britons still choose their own doctors?

"Yes, to a certain extent. So far as possible he is allowed to choose among the doctors in his area, but obviously in any area ultimately the total number of patients must be assigned among the available doctors in some reasonable proportion."

Just how well is the British health program working?

"Fairly well, but far from perfectly would be my judgment. I have had opportunity occasionally to observe the work in the great British hospitals over a period extending back to 1913, and what I saw this past summer gives me the impression that there has been no important change, certainly no deterioration in the quality of care provided."

Do Americans get the best medical care in the world now?

"To those tub-thumpers of organized medicine in the United States who rant about our having the best medical service in the world, I would say, 'Possibly, but how many people get it?' Not many, I am sure."

Are Britons abusing their health program?

"Abuse by patients of their privilege to see the doctor is another difficulty. Since it costs them nothing, they go, it is claimed, oftener than is necessary. There is reason to believe that this situation will be rectified."

What about all the glasses, false teeth and wigs the British people are supposed to be getting?

"A great clamor has been made about free eyeglasses, free dentures, and even in certain cases, free wigs, provided by the health service. Certainly there has been a

colossal demand for these props to health. But is that fact a just criticism of the health service? All it would seem to mean... is that under the previous system there were great numbers of people who needed these... appliances and could not afford to get them. The stories of abuses of these privileges... are exaggerations."

Is the British Health Service costing too much?

"Certainly the Health Service is costing much more than was anticipated. Whether it is more than the country can afford is a question inextricably bound up with that of the whole economy of Britain. I am a physician, not an economist, and cannot possibly throw any light on it."

Taft Always Is Distorting Facts

(State Fed. Release)

Senator Robert Taft is a cutie. That is, he is intellectually bow-legged.

The Ohio Republican was last week quoted in a revealing interview in the U. S. News and World Report. Purpose of the exchange was to discuss the Ohio political front in 1950.

Taft was asked the following question: "What can you tell us about the money being spent by the different sides in the campaign? For instance, let's take the labor-union funds. Have you any idea how much money they're going to spend in Ohio?"

Answer: "No, I have no idea. Of course, you've heard the statement of President Green of the AFL that he is going to raise \$2 a member, which is about 15 million dollars."

What the Ohio Tory didn't tell was that the 15 million dollar goal of the American Federation of Labor is a national ambition, for President Green has made it abundantly clear that this fund is to be used in Federal elections over the nation.

Thus, Taft was being very coy when he virtually declared the AFL planned to spend such a huge sum to defeat him in Ohio.

His statement was sly and deceptive, like the black legislation which bears his name.

Remember Gompers. Buy stamps.

Bits Of Humor

A Scotchman had been keeping vigil at the bedside of his dying wife for several days. One evening he said:

"Mary, I must go out on important business, but I will hurry back. Should you feel yourself slipping while I'm gone, please blow out the candle."

Shop Steward: "You know why there are no lady auctioneers?"

Apprentice: "Sure. What lady would get up in front of a bunch of men and say, 'Now, gentlemen, what am I offered?'"

A Scotchman, while out walking one evening, was approached by a pasty-faced individual who whispered: "Lissen, buddy, I know where you can get four bottles of beer and a gal for a dollar."

Said the Scot: "Aye? Pints or quarts?"

Eddie was by far the laziest and most inefficient person in the office. One day a customer noticed that he was absent and inquired about him.

"We fired Eddie," said the manager.

"Have you anyone in mind for the vacancy?" queried the customer.

"No," answered the manager. "The fact is Eddie didn't leave any vacancy."

An easterner planned to move to the West for his health and, before deciding on a specific location, visited several communities to check on conditions. In one small town he encountered an old-timer sitting on the steps of the general store and, during a short chat, he asked:

"What is the death rate here?" To which the oldtimer replied: "Same as any place, bub. One to a person."

Parson: "Will you take this woman for your lawful wedded wife? Will you honor and obey her throughout your entire life? Will you let her have her way and fulfill each desire; make her breakfast every morning, put out the cat and build the fire? Will you let her drive the car, will you give her all your money? Go to parties every night, always call her 'Honey'? Will you support her mother, father and her brothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, plus a half-dozen others?"

The bridegroom gazed queerly at the parson, then gave his head a tilt, hopelessly raised his eyes, and weakly replied, "I wilt."

Sometimes Susie's smile is sunny, Cheering, tender, full of glee; Making all the world more rosy— That's when Susie smiles at me!

Sometimes Susie's smile is silly, Vapid, stupid, full of lies; Flaunting manners and conventions— When she smiles at other guys.

PATRONIZE UNION SERVICES.

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

A CALIFORNIA LABOR PRESS PUBLICATION

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro Street, Salinas, California

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.; Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California; Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, Calif.

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Aged Need A Useful Job

"I am 50 years of age, but faithful, loyal, dependable and conscientious as my employer will state. I want to make an honest living. It feels terrible to be discarded with that age. I am desperate. Please help me to find a position. I would appreciate it very, very much."

"I have been unemployed for a year and five months. Why? Wherever I go I am told I am too old. To be too old to work at 53—that's what happened to me—a sober, industrious, loyal worker. I was good enough to work for one firm for 18 years."

These are only two of the tragedies found in the files of employment agencies by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, as reported in New York State Legislative Document (1949) No. 32.

ON SCRAP HEAP

To be thrown on the scrap heap for being "too old" is the fate of hundreds of thousands of workers who are far less than 65 years of age. The problem facing the worker after the age of 65 is even sharper, because 65 is accepted as the retirement age.

But how many American workers can now retire at 65 with any assurance of a decent life thereafter? Certainly the \$22 to \$44 per month provided to some workers from social security funds does not assure a decent life to older, retired persons.

That is why many unions are now demanding more adequate pensions to be paid by employers. But this demand, important as it is, should not detract from another equally important aspect of the fight for security for older workers. Just as important as decent, secure retirement is the right to work as long as one desires.

NEED USEFUL FEELING!

As life expectancy increases and good health is preserved into advanced years, many workers are dissatisfied with retirement at 65. They wish to continue on the job because income is greater and because they feel that continuing socially useful work gives dignity to their lives.

As the proportion of the population over 65 years increases, this problem is becoming more and more acute. And with every decline in employment the older workers—both under and over 65—are among the first to be fired. In this respect they are treated in the same manner as Negro workers; even the same arguments are used—allegations of incompetence and poor training.

In order to achieve real security in the later years of life, it is necessary for unions to demand the right to jobs, irrespective of age. In the present campaign for more adequate pensions this fundamental right for jobs at any age should not be ignored.

The state of Missouri has large deposits of lead, zinc, coal and clay.

Roosevelt Tells How Gov. Warren Cut School Funds

James Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Governor, Tuesday night, April 11 in a state-wide radio broadcast accused the present state administration in Sacramento of neglect in providing adequate school facilities and trained teachers.

"I say the time to think of the education of youngsters is when they are born, and not when they are five or six years old," said Roosevelt. "The school crisis we face today was really a crisis the day the five and six year olds were born—and that was well within the seven year period the present Governor has been sitting in Sacramento."

"For it was no secret then, just as it is no secret now, that California was harvesting a bumper crop of babies. And it was no secret then that today they would be entering school."

Roosevelt said the present Governor on two different occasions had "embarrassed" the legislature by the small sums he asked for education. One time, he said, the Governor asked for \$15,000,000 "that wouldn't have made a dent." When the legislature doubled the amount, the Governor slashed a third from it. On another occasion, Roosevelt said, the legislature appropriated \$50 million and the Governor cut \$15 million from that.

As for teachers, Roosevelt said that 8000 elementary teachers—more than one quarter of all the teachers in the state—are now teaching under emergency certificates.

"The solution is simple," said the Democratic candidate. "It is to place back into the coffers of our educational system the funds which, for political reasons the last few years, have been diverted from their original intent, and once that political reason has been accomplished, have never been returned to the rightful school appropriation."

"I propose a program in which teachers, Parent-Teacher organizations and all educators not only will have a voice—but a program, not just a conference—to provide a long time school expansion blueprint to keep pace with the growth of this state and to equalize the educational opportunities between rich and poor school districts."

News For Women

HEARTY ONE-DISH MEALS

Simple but delicious meals can be prepared by planning a hearty casserole dish as the main course. A tossed green salad, dessert and coffee are all the trimmings needed for even the most demanding appetites.

Here's a dish that can be prepared in about 40 minutes:

Kidney Bean Bake

red kidney beans, 2 16-oz. cans salt, ½ teaspoon chili sauce, ½ cup pickle relish, ¼ cup 1 medium onion, sliced thin 1 tblspn. butter or margarine.

Drain one can of beans and combine with other can, this one undrained. Add salt, chili sauce, pickle relish and onion. Mix well and spoon into individual beanpots or baking dish (1½ quarts). Dot with fat. Cover and bake in moderate oven (370 degrees F.) for 35 minutes. Makes four servings.

Chicken Tetrazzini

½ lb. spaghetti ½ lb. mushrooms 5 tablespoons butter 3 tablespoons flour 2 cups broth 2 tablespoons sherry 2 cups chopped or diced chicken grated Parmesan cheese 1 cup cream

Cook spaghetti according to package directions. Slice mushrooms and cook in 3 tablespoons butter until soft and lightly browned. Prepare a cream sauce: melt 2 remaining tablespoons butter, add flour and blend thoroughly. Add cold broth all at once, stirring constantly. Cook until uniformly thickened. Add cream and season to taste. Add sherry. Divide sauce in half. Add chicken to half and the well-drained cooked spaghetti and cooked mushrooms to other half. Put spaghetti half in casserole, leaving "hole" in center. Pour chicken mixture into center. Top with grated cheese. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) until bubbly, about 20 minutes. Yield: Four to five servings.

For variation, leftover turkey can be used instead of chicken. Turkey is reasonably priced this season.

Frozen Fish Casserole

4 to 6 medium potatoes 1 lb. frozen fish fillets—perch, cod or sole ¼ cup butter or marg., melted No. 2 can peas ½ cup minced parsley salt and pepper paprika

Boil potatoes and then let them cool. Thaw fish. If fillets are large, cut lengthwise to make 8 portions. Lay fillets skin-side up, brush with butter or margarine, sprinkle with salt, pepper and parsley. Roll each one, fastening securely with toothpick. Place in center of large shallow baking dish. Cut cold potatoes into thin slices, stand them around inside edge of dish so slices overlap. Leave space between fish and potatoes for peas to go in later. Brush potatoes and fish with remaining butter and sprinkle fish with paprika. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 30 minutes. Meanwhile, heat peas, drain and season to taste. Fill space in casserole with the hot peas. Only one more step to remember—be sure to remove toothpicks. Serves four.

Protest Killing

Washington.—The AFL formally protested to the International Labor Organization at the March 23 assassination of Luis Negreiros, secretary of the Peruvian Confederation of Labor.

AFL International Representative George P. Delaney telegraphed ILO Director General David Morse that the "ILO protest strongly such action to the Peruvian government."

"Workers of American hemisphere demand speedy action to curtail such violations of human rights and freedom of association," Mr. Delaney said. "The AFL suggests that this matter be called to the attention of the ILO Commission on Violation of Trade Union Rights."

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SPRING, DID YOU SAY?—Two government employees, Ruth van Wagner of San Diego, Calif., and Cecil Butler of Jacksonville, Fla., show what's on their minds by lettering the word Spring on the frost-covered windshield of a car in the nation's capital.

Monterey Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 896 Bellomy Av., Santa Clara; phone AXminister 6-3625. Office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 896—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 610 Lighthouse, Pacific Grove; Sec., A. H. Thompson, 391 Prescott St., Monterey, phone 5-4745.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Chas. M. Osterloh, 230 Walnut St., phone 2-1792; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, P. O. Box 354, Carmel, phone 7-4149. Office, 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6734.

BRICK MASONS 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 5-6743; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 5-3715; Bus. Agent, S. M. Thomas, office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone OMnt. 2-3002; Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 440 Palo Verde; phone 5-6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 5-6744. Mailing address, P. O. Box 611, Monterey. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Eddie Capon, 709 Eardley Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 5-6810; Exec. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone CYpress 3-0253; Rec. Sec., R. R. Robinson, 66 Via Chular, Mont. 5-6436; Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtwright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, phone 5-3849.

CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL—Pres., Frank A. Lawrence, Secy., Treas., Lee Lator, Main office, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3, Underhill 3-0363. Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St., Pres., W. T. Evans, Seaside; Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., phone 5-3888; Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, phone 5-6744. Office at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 7:30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. E. Winters, 381 Central Ave., phone 2-4035; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 2-3622.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., D. B. Crow, 243 Pacific St., phone 3336; Fin. Sec., Andy Lazer; Bus. Agt., Leroy Hasey, phone 4-4632.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 38—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo I. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lilac Road, phone 5-4276; Sec., Roy Humbrecht, 122 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 2-5164; Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Seaside, phone 2-4023. Headquarters: 320 Hoffman Ave., phone 2-4571.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 2-3713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 5-3126.

LABORERS 690—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., C. J. DeMent, Secy. and Bus. Agent, S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, phone 2-0215. Office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seelert, 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 7674; Monterey Bus. Agt., S. M. Thomas, office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley, Pacific Grove, phone 5-6569; Sec., Doris Lake, 404 Park Ave., Pacific Grove.

MUSICIANS 616—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse; Bus. Agt., Lin Murray, 296 Alvarado St.; Sec., Don B. Forster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 5-6166.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., Fred G. Zahner, P. O. Box 692, Seaside; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., J. L. Bolin, Box 892, Monterey, phone Monterey 2-5740. Office phone 5-6744.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS 337—Meets 1st Friday at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Ingram, Sec.-Treas., Dan Williams, Bus. Rep., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142. Office 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

PLUMBERS 82—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Hawthorne & Prescott, at 8 p.m. Pres., Paul Masuen, Carmel, phone 7-3536; Sec., Edward Weiner, 20 Via Encina, Monterey, phone 2-1310; Bus. Agt., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 2-3002. Office phone 5-6744.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292—Meets every other month, Rm. 6, P. O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m., Room 6, P. O. Bldg. Pres., David "Bud" Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. O. Box 1034, Hellman, phone 2-0420. (Mail address, Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey, Calif.)

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 5-3019; Sec. and Bus. Agent, Wm. Powell, 1027 Madrone St., Seaside, phone 21266.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 2-3825. Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbol, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 5-6744.

TEACHERS (Monterey County) 457—Meets on call. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 2-3622.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 511—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 24 Paloma, phone Salinas 563; Sec., Peter A. Andace, 274 E. Alisal St.; Bus. Agt., Glenn Wilkerson, Office, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, phone 2-0124.

Unions and Health Benefits

Unions seeking health benefits under collective bargaining should seek a well-rounded program—one that really protects health and provides the most for the hard-won money.

This means a cash benefit only for sickness-unemployment or disability compensation, and a complete service plan for doctor and hospital care of the sick family members.

A "comprehensive" plan—one that includes home and office medical service as well as care in the hospital—is the basis of prevention in medicine. This is the worker's best protection. A disease that doesn't happen is the easiest to handle!

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Today the public health agencies have gone a long way toward controlling such former scourges as typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria and many kinds of food poisoning. Unions must be firm supporters of the local public health department—and must lead the fight for the pending Local Health Units Bill in Congress, if every community is to have the preventive services that are possible.

Now that so many of the worrisome diseases that formerly attacked children have been controlled, the biggest problems are the chronic, slowly-appearing diseases of middle life and old age.

These main threats to the security of a working family—cancer, arthritis, heart disease, diabetes, etc.—cannot yet be prevented in the mass by vaccination or purification of the water supply. However, they can often be stopped in their tracks by proper medical and surgical treatment, if the disease is discovered early enough.

This, then, is the key to modern preventive medicine—early discovery of disease and prompt treatment. A medical plan that insures this kind of care cannot be limited to benefits provided only when the patient is hospitalized, when his sickness has already progressed far enough to need special hospital care.

In other words, the typical "limited plan" would provide no service in the early stages of the illness when prompt treatment might well nip things in the bud and prevent the serious complications that go on to require hospitalization.

A small lump in the breast can be treated inexpensively and well enough to prevent a dangerous cancer. But when the growth has spread, and the patient is sick enough for a Blue Cross or insurance company "benefit," then the treatment is very costly, time-consuming, and often ineffective.

The union negotiating for health benefits must not be fooled by the false economy of a plan that offers the fire hose only when the flames have reached the second floor.

FAMILY COVERAGE

Another trap laid for union negotiators is the plan which offers benefits for the sick worker, but not for his family. Since the worker pays the bills out of his wages for any family illness—and since women, children and old folks have higher illness rates than men workers—it is of great importance that health benefit plans cover all family dependents. There is no real security short of this.

Coverage for dependents is a particular need in the medical care plan, for union experience with other sorts of welfare benefits—unemployment insurance, pensions, disability compensation, workmen's compensation, life insurance, etc.—all involve only the worker and his wage. But medical expenses involve any member of his family.

Labor Man Elected

Sioux City, Iowa—Labor-backed Mayor Dan J. Conley was returned to office after a bitter battle against the public utilities which was considered one of the hottest city election contests since the time of Wallace Short. Short championed labor's cause as mayor in the early 1920s.

Jobs Drop, Profits Rise

(AFL RELEASE)

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor, refusing to wait longer for government dilly-dallying over unemployment, has urged its local unions to foster community Full Employment Committees to help find jobs for 2,000,000 workers immediately.

The unemployment crisis and how local committees can step into the breach to create new jobs is described in the current issue of the AFL Labor Monthly Survey:

Unemployment, creeping slowly upward, has reached proportions which call for action.

Thus far in 1950, 2,000,000 more workers have been unemployed than in the corresponding months of 1947 and 1948. The number of areas reporting 12 per cent or more of their labor force out of work has risen from 39 in December, 1949, to 43 in January, 1950. In more than half the other important industrial centers from 7 to 12 per cent of the labor force are unemployed; only a small part of this unemployment is seasonal.

These reports are disturbing because there is at present no prospect that business activity will increase enough in 1950 to restore "full employment." Meanwhile, new workers coming into the labor force increase the number out of work.

CHECK IT NOW!

The federation feels it is imperative to check unemployment now.

If responsible groups act now, in those communities where a significant number cannot find work, it will be entirely possible to restore "full employment" within the next 12 months by creating useful jobs which will enrich community life.

But if unemployment is allowed to increase, it will be too late to stem the tide. We want to meet the problem now in a constructive way, and avoid the catastrophe of widespread unemployment, with huge outpourings of government funds for made-work and relief, and government controls.

Business in general in our country is healthy. The outlook is for continued high levels of business activity, but not for enough business expansion; and possibly there may be some slackening toward the end of the year. This is the moment to start local activity to increase employment.

Unemployment is rising today in the midst of prosperity. This is because it takes at least a million new jobs each year to give work to the new workers entering the labor force and those laid off by increasing productivity. Therefore business activity must expand enough each year to create these million new jobs if employment is to stay at maximum levels. In 1950, no such expansion is in sight. And this year we need at least 2,000,000 new jobs because business did not expand enough last year.

2,000,000 NEW JOBS

To create 2,000,000 new jobs will require in 1950 an increase of \$9,000,000,000 in purchases by American consumers, business and government. But the prospect is

that purchases of business plus those of government will add up to less than last year. So the nation must depend on increased consumer buying—some \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 more than in 1949—to expand business and employment to maximum levels. Most consumers are wage earners. That is one reason why the federation has repeatedly emphasized the need for large wage increases this year, and urged unions to raise wages as much as possible without increasing prices. We now make this added point: A new effort to create jobs is also urgent and indispensable.

NEW BUYING POWER

Every new job which supplies a need creates new wealth to pay the worker's wage and thus adds new buying power. If you and other citizens of your town provide a factory for a firm that needs to expand, you are helping to create needed jobs and new buying power. If you get new customers for your plants by reaching people who need your products and do not know of them, you are increasing job opportunities. If you use local resources and local labor to produce a better or lower priced product, you are contributing new income. If you get needed public works started—schools, more and better paid teachers, hospitals, water supply, more health service—you are providing jobs which make your community a better place to live. Companies improving plant and machinery also create productive jobs.

All such new work creates value, so that jobs pay for themselves, either now or in the long run. And the sum total of all projects like these, plus substantial wage increases, can expand business enough to restore "full employment."

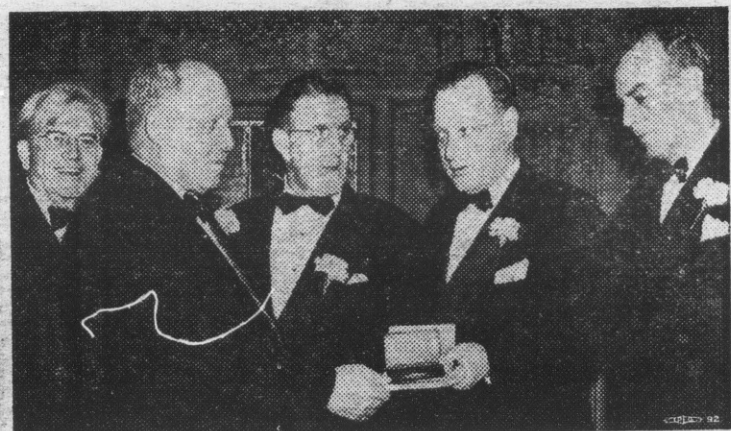
FULL EMPLOYMENT GROUP

Get your Central Labor Union to discuss having a Full Employment Committee set up in your town, if one does not already exist. Representatives can then be sent by the CLU to the manager of the local employment service office to get his assistance in having the committee formed. Make sure that labor is properly represented on the committee. Labor's presence is important to represent workers' interests, suggested needed projects, safeguard against actions which would not be constructive.

In this nation-wide task of restoring "full employment," local initiative is the mainspring. If in our local communities we sit on our hands and hope someone else will rescue us, we may expect the tide of unemployment to go on rising.

More than 3½ million babies were born in the U.S. last year, 1% above the 1948 total but under the 1947 record of 3,699,940.

Meany Given Lifetime Card



Chicago.—AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany is presented with gold honorary membership card in Plumbers Local Union 130 at ceremony in connection with dinner of trade union division of the Chicago Israel Histadrut. L. to r. are President Reuben G. Soderstrom of Illinois State Federation of Labor; Mr. Meany; President Stephen M. Bailey of Local 130, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer Walter J. Plotke, Local 130; President William Dodd of Plumbers Local 2, New York City. Mr. Meany is a member of Local 2 and past president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Here's Why We Need a Labor Press

Here's why you should support the League Reporter, your local labor paper and your international journal:

There now are 10 states which do not have a single city with competing daily papers; 22 states have no Sunday newspaper competition; and 14 corporations owning 18 papers control one-fourth of the daily circulation.

Furthermore, 3,200 weekly papers have gone out of business in the last 30 years.

With the growth of monopoly newspaper ownership, it is essential that trade unionists and other progressive individuals and groups back papers and magazines of their own. That is the only way they are able to present their message and viewpoint to one another and to the public.—(LLPE.)

Teachers Organize, Scare Up Pay Hike

Ashland, Ky.—Mere formation of the Ashland Federation of Teachers (AFL) resulted in pay raises of \$150 a school year for 218 teachers, principals and supervisors.

Although it has not recognized the union, the city board of education boosted salaries less than three weeks after the teachers organized. The board said it would get the necessary money through increased property valuations for tax purposes.

Ashland teachers were leaders of a march on the state capital at Frankfort in an effort to get more money for salaries from the legislature. When that failed, they sparked a union organization drive which has spread over the state.

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BIG 6 BLOOD FOR RED CROSS—Pres. William Barrett of Local 6, Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) and John Farrell of the New York local's blood program committee receive a certificate of commendation from a Red Cross representative. Local 6 members have been donating blood to the relief agency for more than a year.

Site Construction Wage Check Near

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor has recently undertaken a study of the "Elements of Housing Construction Cost," which will be of great interest to building tradesmen.

The study is a very limited one, covering only a few of the larger cities throughout the country. It is intended to provide information on the relative importance of the cost of labor and materials in the construction of typical one-family houses in the cities selected for study.

What constitutes a typical house in a given area will be determined by another study now under way by the Bureau, in which the characteristics of new housing in 15 major metropolitan areas will be analyzed. The first report under this study has been issued, on housing in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., during the third quarter of last year.

The present study will be comparable to two previous studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1946-47 a study of the labor cost in new housing built in 18 industrial areas was made, and the results were published last year.

A previous study had been made in 1931-32. Payroll at the site both in the early 1930s and the late 1940s accounted for slightly less than a third of total construction cost of new housing, except on WPA projects included in the earlier study, on which labor cost was considerably above that figure.

This proves that wages have not increased out of proportion with the increases in material prices and other cost in the 15-year period between the two studies. For the purpose of these studies the BLS has defined construction cost as including only the cost of labor, materials and subcontracted work, and that part of the builder's overhead and profit chargeable directly to the construction project.

It does not include sales profit, selling costs, cost of land and site improvements, and all such non-construction expenses as architectural and engineering fees.

The study made in 1946-47 covered 1,760 dwelling units, 1,191 in one-family structures and 569 in multi-family structures. The one-family houses were included in 295 projects and the multi-family in 41 projects within the 18 areas the study covered. All the housing was built by contractors, either for occupancy by the owner or for sale or rental. In no case was a study made of a house in which the owner himself did any of the work.

The study showed, as was to be expected, that site payroll, as a percentage of construction costs, declines as the size and the cost of the house increases. The study

also showed that labor cost in relation to total cost, on the average, was greater on large-scale operations than on small-scale projects, for both one-family and multi-family housing.

Good Housing Helps Combat Crime, Says Governor of Illinois

Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois says: Wipe out slums! And you'll really be doing something about crime!

"In one section of the city of Chicago, 200,000 people are crowded together into three square miles," he points out.

"From among these 200,000 people, a mere one-twentieth of Chicago's population, come one-fourth of the total homicide and rape offenders and one-eighth of all reported robberies."

"The direct relationship between crime and environment is all too common in American cities. The slums of Detroit produce five times as many crimes, and 15 times as many criminals per 1000 population, as do areas with adequate housing facilities."

"The rates of juvenile delinquency and adult crime show marked decreases where good housing has been developed on former slum sites."

"The juvenile delinquency rate for the area now occupied by the Jane Addams public housing project in Chicago, for example, was cut in half when the slum dwellings were replaced by decent housing."

Yet isn't it funny how daily newspaper publishers "crusade" against crime but block any attempts—like public housing, national health insurance and aid to education—which would really do something about crime?

Fair Chance for Everyone Is Goal

"We do not want to hand life on a silver platter to every newborn child in America. Nobody can do that, and it would not be a good thing if it could be done."

"But we do want to make sure that every person in the United States is given a fair chance—a fair chance at education, a fair chance at health, a fair chance to enjoy his declining years, a fair chance to keep his home together in times of economic distress."—Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing.

TEMOS WIN WIDE RAISES

(State Fed. Release)

Increases in hourly rates and mileage allowances negotiated in 1949 affected more than 215,000 drivers, helpers and other workers in general local and over-the-road trucking, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced this week in Washington.

Most of these workers received 10 cents an hour or more, according to the Bureau's review of all settlements involving 200 or more workers coming to its attention during the year from press reports and other sources.

New or additional employer contributions to union health and welfare plans also figured prominently in 1949 settlements. Under terms of the settlements covered, about half of the workers could look forward to another increase in 1950 or early 1951.

The average increase put into effect in 1949 amounted to approximately 11½ cents an hour.

The range of hourly increases, estimated where changes in mileage allowances were involved, is as follows:

About 27,700 workers—these are figures based on employment as stated by the associations or the unions involved in the settlements—received increases of 16 cents or more.

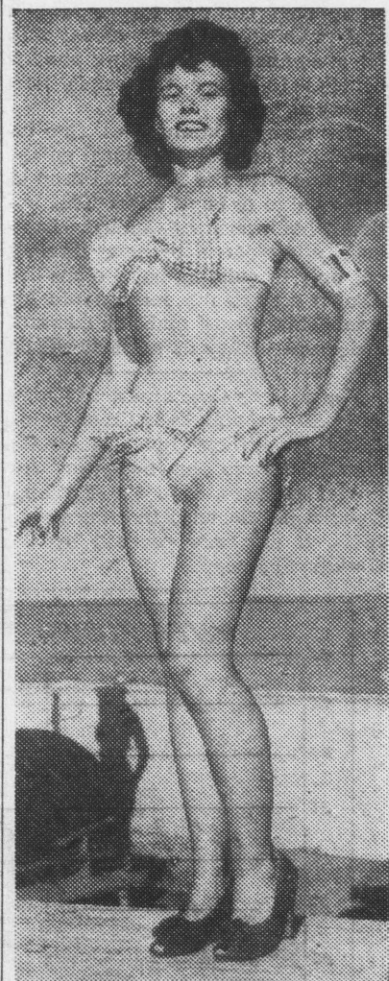
Approximately 12,500 received increases of from 14 to 15.9 cents; 68,000 from 12 to 13.9 cents; 54,500 from 10 to 11.9 cents; 22,300 from 8 to 9.9 cents; 24,000 from 6 to 7.9 cents; and 9,000 received increases of less than 6 cents an hour.

22 More Stations Carry Newscasts Of Frank Edwards

Washington.—Twenty-two additional stations have been signed to carry the news broadcasts of Frank Edwards, AFL commentator, originating in Washington at 10 p.m., Monday through Friday.

They are in 14 states and bring the total stations to 175 over which Edwards' progressive and liberal reporting can now be heard. Six of the stations began the newscasts April 3.

In January, life insurance companies in the U.S. bought \$54 million worth of corporate stock.



BEAUTY IN BRIEF—Wearing what her publicity agent termed "a modestly brief" suit, Vera Christensen topped top honors in a recent Miami Beach beauty contest. Reasons are obvious.

Yes, We Can Produce Plenty But We Cannot Distribute It

(From the "Manitoba Commonwealth")

Recently the "Co-operative Builder" in Wisconsin published on its front page an account of the report of the 20th Century Fund, entitled: "U.S.A.: Measure of a Nation," which talked about the American people having the highest "average" standard of living of any people in the world.

"The lower income groups can't eat or wear averages," snorted E. R. Bowen, retired secretary of the Co-operative League of the U.S., and wrote the following reply for the "Builder."

By E. R. Bowen

The modern version of the old question, "Which comes first—the hen or the egg?" is "Which comes first—production or consumption?"

Does our ability to produce determine our ability to consume, or does our ability to consume determine our ability to produce?

During the 19th century we had a number of writers who pictured for us imaginary Utopias, such as Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," William Morris' "News from Nowhere," and others, in which the people would be surfeited with plenty of everything.

The 20th century has given us pictures of similar Utopias, supported by statistics. The latest is a report issued by the 20th Century Fund, founded by Edward A. Filene, which says that by stepping up our output only eight per cent above normal expectations, this country could produce enough by 1960 to provide adequate standards of food, housing, education and medical care for every American.

This report followed by only a few days a hope expressed by President Truman that we could have a national income by 1960 of \$300,000,000,000.

A REHASH

It is, after all, only an up-to-date report similar to two previous ones which were based on studies of the year 1929. The first was called "The Chart of Plenty" and was issued by an out-of-work WPA group under the leadership of Harold Loeb which reported that we had enough physical capacity to produce an income of \$4,370 per family per year. The second one was issued by Brookings Institute in four volumes, one of which was entitled "America's Capacity to Produce" and another, "America's Capacity to Consume."

The latter report revealed the nub of the situation as to why we all do not have plenty when we have the capacity to produce plenty for everyone. The simple reason why everyone did not have plenty even in 1929 was because of the

maldistribution of the national income. The lower-income 20 per cent, or 5,500,000 American families, averaged only \$450 income per year, or a little over \$1 per day, while the upper one-tenth of one per cent, or 24,000 families, averaged \$365,000 per year, or \$1,000 per day. The upper-income families could not consume the food and goods represented by the incomes they got, while the lower-income families did not get enough income to be able to consume what they could.

PILE UP BILLIONS

What was true in 1929 is also true today. We can produce even more—but we cannot distribute it to those who could consume it. So, after giving billions away to other nations, we pile up other billions in warehouses and again shut down our factories as we did after 1929.

The Federal Reserve Board has been issuing statistical studies of consumer finances for the past four years which have increasingly shown that we were approaching another distribution crisis. The latest report shows that in 1948 half of the American families received 80 per cent of the national income, while the other half only received 20 per cent of the national income. Naturally enough, the food and goods we were producing eventually could not be distributed and consumed. We were due for another fall.

CAN'T DISTRIBUTE PLENTY

It was not 1929 but 1932 that showed where the problem lay. It was not 1946 but 1949 that again showed where the problem lays. We could not distribute plenty to all in 1932—we cannot distribute plenty to all today—the problem is distribution, not production.

Business Grows Rich Under Fair Deal

Amid the cries of alarm by businessmen comes this report from the U. S. News & World Report, published by the violently anti-labor David Lawrence:

"American corporations, as a group, are rolling in money. In four postwar years they have invested \$60 billion in new plant and equipment; they have increased other assets by \$11 billion; they have added \$21 billion to reserves for depreciation, and they still have \$40 billion in cash and Government bonds on hand."

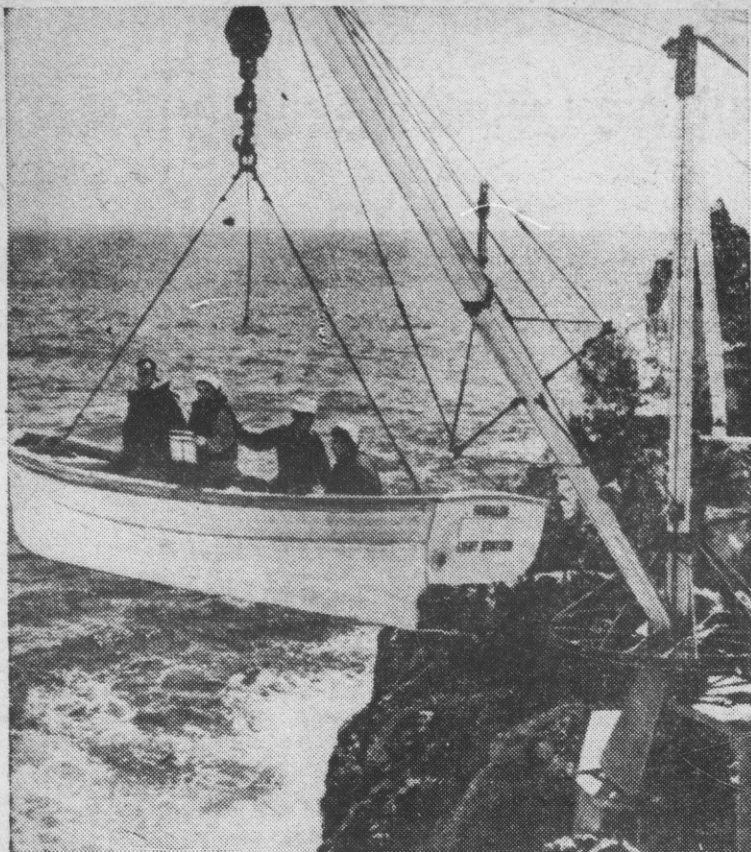
Is that growth under the Fair Deal socialism?

Remember Gompers. Buy stamps.

Dignitaries Honor McFetridge



Chicago.—State and municipal officials and AFL leaders honored William L. McFetridge, president of the AFL Building Service Employees International Union, at a dinner celebrating his election as 13th AFL vice-president. Shown in this group, front row, l. to r., are John S. Boyle, state's attorney Cook County, Illinois; AFL President William Green and Mr. McFetridge; back row, l. to r., are Ruben G. Soderstrom, president Illinois State Federation of Labor; Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago and President William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.



CENSUS UNDER WAY—Making certain no one is overlooked in the national nose count, San Francisco census takers Helen Mabbott and John McCloskey are hoisted to the rocky cliffs of Farallon Islands, 22 miles out in the Pacific. On the desolate spot are 17 persons.

Congress is Still Infected

(State Fed. Release)

The League Reporter, official organ of Labor's League for Political Education, this week mourned and yet explained the failure of the 81st Congress to adopt middle-income housing legislation. Why did the housing effort fail? It's quite elementary, answers the LLPE journal—"There are not enough liberals in Congress!"

This sharp reminder came at a time when the American Federation of Labor throughout the nation prepared for the June primaries.

Now, this is an old story, but the fundamentals of political life never lose their sting.

The infamous Congressional bloc comprised of southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans today holds the balance of American political power.

This bloc has denied and spat upon the majority mind of the American people.

This bloc is deaf to morality. It is blind to principle. It is contemptuous of justice.

This bloc is like some terrible tumor in the body politic. It is a foul growth, and a strange one. It is nourished only by the refuse waters of Big Business.

It is not indigenous to America, for you will find it wherever the workers ignore the demands of the ballot and think only of the belly—like oxen chained to the plow.

The American Federation of Labor would slice that growth from the national body. Through Labor's League for Political Education, it would save the whole by removing a part.

But this tumor is rooted deep.

Taxes

The American Federation of Labor believes all additional revenue which President Truman has requested to prevent an increased deficit resulting from reduced excise taxes can be realized by revising estate and gift tax legislation.

In a statement submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee, the AFL opposed the Taft-Byrd-George-Joe Martin program of creating Federal deficits by repealing revenue laws without reducing expenditures. It said:

"It ill becomes the groups which are perpetually clamoring for reduction of taxes on corporate income, elimination of taxes on dividends and/or more generous treatment of capital gains to oppose taxes on estates and gifts which would . . . prevent the concentration of economic power and wealth that are implicit in the type of legislation they support."

It is founded in power, wealth, and privilege.

The remedial knife must slice hard. The cutter must not fail lest the patient expire, as his kind always have when the tumor of reaction has choked the cord of life.

We must nerve the arm of the cutter. We must give him sinew through the national and state LLPE. If we are not of the labor effort, if the cutter stands alone and abandoned, he will fail, the blade within his breast. And the tumor will advance through all the land.

If we would know a liberal Congress, labor must slice in June. There are no remedies for rigor mortis.

Sanitary Drivers Invite Unions to Share Class Help

Sanitary Drivers Local 350 will commemorate Public Schools Week (April 24-29) by opening their Americanization class in San Francisco to the members of any other AFL union which wishes to participate.

The class, which was inaugurated early in March through the cooperation of Labor Council Sec. George Johns and the S. F. School Board, is designed to help union members who want to brush up on history, the three R's, and other data that will aid them in passing naturalization examinations.

An important subject, English, is also included for those who do not know the language too well, or not at all.

Edna Laurel Calhan, executive secretary of the Drivers, says that any union member wishing information about the class, may get it through the Local 350 office in the Labor Temple, or at the Labor Council office in the same building. And, she adds, prospective enrollees need not wait till April 24 to begin.

The class has developed a lot of enthusiasm among those already enrolled. Instructors are Henry Chaim, and Mrs. Beardsley of the S. F. Schools System.

Green Urges AFL Back Boys' Clubs

Washington. — AFL President William Green endorsed the program of the Boys' Clubs of America in a letter addressed to the members of the AFL throughout the nation.

Mr. Green draws attention to a special pamphlet designed to inform AFL members of the work of Boys' Clubs of America and circulated to the union members. His letter says in part:

"I attach for your careful consideration a folder describing a program of community interest which the American Federation of Labor heartily approves. I refer to the activities and plans of the Boys' Clubs of America to encourage and seek out the full participation of the AFL members throughout the United States.

"These clubs provide constructive activities in health and physical training, as well as vocational skills. They are nonsectarian in nature and serve boys of all races, colors and religious creeds.

"By our participation as good citizens in voluntary services to instruct and guide these boys when called upon, we can exemplify the ideals of good trade unionism as paramount to the developing of a stronger and happier America."

The pamphlet, "Building Citizens of Tomorrow," explains the aims and purposes of the boys' clubs and informs AFL members as to how they can help existing boys' clubs or assist in the establishment of additional clubs. It contains a foreword by AFL Vice President Matthew Woll, member of the board of directors of Boys' Clubs of America. Mr. Woll says:

"Increasingly, labor unions are taking an interest in boys' clubs. This interest has found expression in the form of sponsorship of specific activities by organized labor as well as the development of public interest in boys' club work.

"There is good reason for their special interest in boys' clubs because the benefits of boys' clubs are available to the sons of workmen at a cost they can afford and many graduates of boys' clubs are members of AFL unions."

In reporting the launching of this cooperative project David W. Armstrong, national director, said that there are more than 300,000 boy members of the 325 boys' clubs which are members of the organization across the country. He said:

"Boys' Clubs of America welcome the interest and support of the American Federation of Labor in behalf of the thousands of boys throughout the country who now enjoy opportunities for recreation and guidance in boys' clubs; also its assistance in extending similar benefits to other thousands now unserved."

"In many communities the interest and assistance of local unions affiliated with the AFL has been of great value to boys' clubs. This national endorsement should, however, stimulate a broader interest not only in existing boys' clubs but also in community movements for establishing boys' clubs in communities where they do not now exist."

For many years Americans have sung of Greenland's icy mountains. Aside from those lying along the island's shores, however, no one has seen them, says the National Geographic Society. Interior mountains, if any, are covered by the Greenland icecap.

Millions suffer, die needlessly

(LLPE Release)

One of Michigan's outstanding doctors, Dr. Ira Dean McCoy, has punctured the propaganda balloon of the American Medical Association in its fight against national health insurance. Among his comments in a series of articles for the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service are:

If the handling of atomic energy is too complex and too big for private industry, certainly the health and education of our people is too great and pressing a problem to be allowed to drift much longer. There can be no solution but more and more government aid and control.

... America will lose 4,300,000 man-years of work because of bad health. Sickness and accidents cost the nation at least \$8 billion a year. ... 15 million people do not have a single recognized general hospital ... 533 counties had less than one active physician per 3000 population, the danger line.

If we had adequate services available for mothers and children, we could prevent at least half of the deaths of mothers who die in childbirth, and one third of the deaths of the young babies ... thousands of crippled children who require and cannot get proper attention because of the lack of facilities and personnel, and over half a million children with rheumatic fever fail to receive good medical care.

It is unrealistic to argue that national health insurance should be delayed for the years required to train many more doctors and build many more hospitals. The supply of medical personnel and facilities will expand only when, through insurance, the money to pay for them is guaranteed.

... expenses of voluntary, non-profit plans run to 12 per cent or more in comparison with the premiums collected. An important part of these administrative expenses is the cost of soliciting and retaining members, a task that would be eliminated by national health insurance.

Serious disagreement by an individual doctor with the policies laid down by the House of Delegates or by his local medical society may result in unpleasant economic and professional consequences for that doctor. Few doctors dare risk these consequences.

But opposition to AMA reaction has been growing and has expressed itself in several organizations of doctors who are in favor of national health insurance and who say so openly.

... Countless individuals would have greater freedom of choice than they have now, because the prepared plan of health insurance would help assure a better supply of physicians in many areas where there are not now enough doctors, and because the pre-payment plan would enable millions who cannot now pay to have the services of a doctor of their choice for the first time.

At least two out of every three Americans—that means 97 million people—cannot, and this figure

comes straight from the American Medical Association's Bureau of Medical Economics. If your family has an annual income of \$5000 or less per year, you are in this group.

For a long time, the AMA fought even voluntary health insurance plans. It still fights them today, unless it can control them. It supports voluntary health insurance today in a frenzied rear-guard action to head off national health insurance.

1. Benefits are inadequate. The plans reach relatively few persons—actually less than 3 per cent of the population. The plans sponsored by medical societies provide only very limited services.

2. Voluntary plans have no sliding scales of payments to match incomes.

3. Many of them offer only cash payments instead of actual medical services, and these payments cover only part of the costs of care.

4. They have the smallest coverage where the need is greatest—in rural areas and among lower income groups.

CONSTRUCTION

(Condensed from "Daily Pacific Builder")

Del Norte county, Smith River bridge at Winton Corners, \$393,374, N. M. Ball Sons.

Stockton, sewage plant, bids due, \$225,000.

Sacramento, Walnut Grove bridge, bids due, \$1,000,000.

Oakland, Castlemont High school addn., bids due, \$460,000.

Redwood City, TB hosp., bids due, \$1,500,000.

San Mateo, Methodist church, bids due, \$200,000.

Colusa, Terhel Farms, plant and drier, plans, \$250,000.

S.F., Home school, plans, \$225,000.

Porterville, school addns., bond issue voted, \$259,000.

Petaluma, school bldg., bids due, \$254,000.

Sunnyvale, elem. school, plans, \$400,000.

Yuba City, school bond issue, \$258,000.

Yountville, state, laundry, plans, \$250,000.

Stockton, YMCA, Shepherd & Green, Stockton, \$320,000.

San Jose, bond vote May 15, sewage plant, \$3,900,000.

Pasco, Wash., Snake River Bridge, Roy L. Bair and Hanson & Parr, Spokane, \$1,244,545.

San Jose, drainage system, vote May 15, \$800,000.

Avenal, Kings County, hosp., bids due, \$300,000.

The government buys 90% of the planes produced by the aircraft industry.

